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Crop Production

Release:
March 10, 1961
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1, 1961

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	121,786	129,330	126,760	119,475
Grapefruit	42,625	43,800	41,620	42,300
Lemons	14,358	17,240	18,230	15,100

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Ind. 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Ind. 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Ind. 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.9	21.1	23.6	155.8	154.7	178.9	4,327	3,264	4,222
E. Spring	25.5	28.3	26.0	138.8	123.7	Apr. 10	3,557	3,502	Apr. 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1950-59	1960	1961	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	9,069	9,820	9,859	5,245	5,433	5,137
February	8,808	9,580	9,381	5,085	5,155	4,856
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	17,877	19,400	19,240	10,330	10,588	9,993

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (3-61) — Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1961

Winter weather tightened its grip over the eastern half of the Nation during early February while the West basked under generally open weather with temperatures ranging from near normal to unseasonably warm. Rising temperatures near mid-month ended a three-week period of severe cold east of the Mississippi River and farm activity began to take on new life. However, pre-spring activities continued to be hampered in many areas by wet soggy fields, particularly in the South.

Citrus Production Down - Fruit Trees Break Dormancy

Total production of citrus for the 1960-61 season is expected to be 4 percent below last year but about average. There are fewer oranges, lemons, limes, and tangelos than last year but more grapefruit and tangerines. Harvest of oranges and grapefruit was about half over by March 1. Warmer weather brought on new growth and bloom in citrus areas.

Along the West Coast and in the southern part of the country, deciduous fruit trees are showing growth. Peaches in the Southeast are commencing to bloom, generally somewhat earlier than usual. Trees had ample hours of chilling temperatures to break dormancy. In southern Georgia, early varieties of peaches were coming into full bloom by March 1.

In Washington and Oregon, fruit buds are developing earlier than usual. In Washington, some apricot buds were showing color by March 1. In California, apricots, almonds, plums, and some peaches had passed peak bloom by March 1 and were showing petal fall. Bloom has occurred a week or 10 days earlier than usual.

Winter Vegetable Production Below Last Year

Winter vegetable production is expected to drop 6 percent below last year but is still 4 percent above average. Winter production of cabbage, carrots, celery, and spinach is substantially smaller than last year but larger crops of such important vegetables as tomatoes and snap beans are partially offsetting. Cool temperatures in early February retarded growth in Southeastern States but warmer weather prevailed the latter part of the month and vegetables made good progress. In Florida, frost reached into the Everglades but damage was light and scattered. In California, weather conditions were near ideal in all vegetable producing areas and growing crops are making excellent progress and harvest is proceeding normally. Winter potato production is now expected to exceed last year's crop by 29 percent--a 5 percent increase over the February 1 forecast. Harvest of winter potato acreage was underway in Florida and continued slow in California with most acreage expected to be harvested by early April. Seeding of the early spring potato acreage was completed about mid-January in Texas and mid-February in Florida with stands generally good.

Winter Wheat in Good Condition

Winter wheat, stimulated by unseasonable warm weather in late February, began to emerge from dormancy in southern sections of the heavy producing area. Winter moisture was generally adequate to maintain favorable prospects but surface moisture is short in some localities of the important Central and Northern Great Plains. Early spring rains are needed in central sections of the wheat belt to prevent soil blowing and to insure optimum spring growth and development. Winter grains in northern California, the South Atlantic and Gulf States made lush growth in late February and early March as a result of unusual spring-like weather. Small grains have wintered well in Central and Northern States but fields were largely unprotected by snow cover on March 1 and were still vulnerable to March weather across the Great Plains.

February Weather Limits Pre-spring Planting

The extreme cold weather and heavy snows that rocked the eastern half of the Nation the first week of February dealt a knockout punch to early land preparation and planting in the South and Southeast. However, these same snows furnished protection for winter grains in the North during the period of intense cold, holding winter losses at a minimum. The warming trend of mid-month caused a rapid snowmelt in interior and eastern areas and some resultant flooding. Overflow of streams in western sections of Oregon and Washington and in the Gulf and South Atlantic regions was common as heavy rains hit these widely separate areas late in the month.

Farmers are well along with preparations for spring planting though fieldwork has lagged behind schedule in some areas. Spring seeding of oats and barley continued to make sporadic progress northward and has now reached into central regions of Nebraska and Missouri. In California, drying weather has permitted field work to progress rapidly and preparations for cotton planting are approaching a peak. In Florida, land preparation for row crops is well advanced and some early seeding has started.

Livestock Wintered in Good Flesh

Livestock wintered in good condition throughout the country, although February storms took their toll in shrinkage despite adequate stored feeds. Supplemental feeding requirements were unusually heavy in many areas east of the Rockies during the rather brief but bitter snow storms. Winter grazing of small grains and other pastures was frequently restricted in southern and mid-west sections by muddy fields. Pastures and ranges furnished considerable amounts of feed in the Pacific Northwest. Rapid growth of early green feeds in the South was promoted by warm rainy weather late in the month and met an especially hearty welcome in the Southeast where some localities were experiencing hay shortages. Rains are needed in the Intermountain States and throughout most of the Plains west of the Missouri River to stimulate new growth and to insure adequate spring pasturage.

Moisture Situation Fair but Western Irrigation Water Short

February rains built up generous supplies of soil moisture in coastal areas of the Pacific Northwest and left many of the Gulf and Atlantic States with ample to excessive amounts. Winter precipitation provided adequate topsoil moisture through most of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys, but sub-soil moisture reserves in some areas are short, especially in the Central Great Plains. The supply outlook for irrigation water this spring and summer in Western States is poor except for parts of Arizona and New Mexico. Precipitation was light during the winter months over most of the western watersheds and snow packs on mountain slopes are far below average, an omen of short water supplies this year.

February Milk and Egg Production Down

Milk production in February was 2 percent less than last year when February had 29 days but 7 percent above average for the month. February egg production was 6 percent less than a year earlier with only the West showing a gain. Laying flock numbers averaged 4 percent below February 1960, and were the lowest of record for the month. The monthly rate of lay was down slightly from last year but was well above average.

CITRUS: The 1960-61 orange crop is estimated at 119 million boxes, 6 percent less than last year and 2 percent below average. By March 1 almost half of the crop had been harvested--about the same progress as had been made on last year's crop at the same date. During the past month a decline in prospects for the California crop more than offset an increase in Florida. The Early, Midseason, and Navel orange crop is now estimated at 62.4 million boxes, 4 percent less than last year and 1 percent below average. As of March 1, about 91 percent of this segment had been harvested--slightly behind a year earlier when 93 percent had been harvested. In Florida, sizes were small but the fruit weighed out heavier than expected and production is turning out above the February 1 estimate. This increase more than offset the decline shown by California's Navel crop. The U.S. Valencia crop is estimated at 57 million boxes, 8 percent less than last year and 3 percent below average. Harvest is just getting started with some picking in progress in Florida, Texas, and Arizona. Only about 2 percent had been picked by March 1.

A near average crop of 42.3 million boxes of grapefruit is estimated for 1960-61. This is 2 percent more than last year with the increase occurring in Florida and Texas. Almost half of the crop was harvested by March 1, well behind a year ago when 63 percent of the crop had been harvested by this date. In Florida, estimated production of Pink Seedless grapefruit is 7.5 million boxes, compared with 6.7 million boxes last year.

The prospective lemon crop holds unchanged from last month at 15.1 million boxes, 17 percent smaller than last year although 5 percent above average. Production of Florida tangerines is now estimated at 5 million boxes, compared with 2.8 million boxes last year and the average of 4.5 million. Harvest is 95 percent complete.

Utilization of the U.S. orange crop to March 1 totaled 57.9 million boxes with 18.8 million used for fresh market and 39.1 million processed. A year ago at the same time, 24.1 million boxes had gone to fresh market and 39.1 million to processors. Of the 20.7 million boxes of grapefruit used to March 1, fresh market use accounted for 12.6 million boxes and processors took 8.1 million. Both uses are below a year earlier when 14.3 million boxes had been used for fresh market and 11.8 processed. Only 22 percent of the lemon crop had been harvested by March 1, with 2.4 million boxes used as fresh market and 0.9 million processed. A year ago, the fresh use to March 1 also totaled 2.4 million boxes but processing was up to 3.5 million.

Florida average temperatures moved up during February with above normal temperatures the last half of the month. Rainfall was light but still enough to keep the mature fruit firm and promote sizing of late fruit. Trees have put on a flush of new growth and are showing some bloom. Peak bloom is expected during the last half of March. Harvest of California's Navel oranges is expected to be over in late March. Valencias in California are showing slow growth, particularly in southern California where warm, dry weather has continued and the summer schedule of irrigation is now being carried on. Although much of the Valencia crop is fully colored and well advanced in maturity, little will be picked until after the Navel crop is out of the way about the

end of March. Harvest of lemons is expected to increase during March and April. Warm weather has brought on new growth of all California citrus and trees are blooming in most areas. Lemons showed a heavy main bloom during the past month. Texas began harvesting Valencias in early February and will continue through April. Texas citrus started blooming the last of February. Harvest of Arizona's Valencia oranges has been slow but was expected to pick up during the first half of March.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California's Fuerte avocados is well along. In an effort to prolong the marketing season growers are making selective picking of the fruit. Droppage of overmature avocados is causing some loss of fruit.

POTATOES: The March 1 estimate of the 1961 winter potato crop is 4,222,000 hundredweight, about one million more than the 1960 production of 3,264,000 hundredweight. The present estimate is an increase of 187,000 hundredweight above the February 1 forecast. Larger crops were indicated in both Florida and California with yield per acre up 5 hundredweight in Florida and 10 hundredweight in California. In the Fort Myers-Immokalee area of Florida harvesting of reds in underway. Harvest in Dade County is becoming more active. Yields will vary considerably by fields because of the rains in mid-January, however, early planted acreages are yielding better than was anticipated. Digging in California continues slowly in the southern San Joaquin Valley and Perris-Hemet district of Riverside County. All winter acreage should be harvested by early April.

Growers of early spring potatoes in Florida and Texas planted 26,000 acres for harvest. Producers in the Hastings area of Florida planted 21,000 acres, 9 percent less than a year earlier. In the other areas of Florida, growers planted 4,000 acres, 13 percent below 1960. Growers in southern Texas planted 1,000 acres, up 11 percent from last year. Most of the acreage in the Hastings area of Florida was seeded by mid-February. Stands are generally good and with favorable February weather plants have made good growth. Earliest harvest in the area is expected to begin the first week of April. In Texas, plantings began late in December and were completed around mid-January. Stands are uniform and plants are making good growth.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 4,856 million eggs in February, compared with 5,155 million eggs in February last year--a decrease of 6 percent. The decrease in February egg production was partially due to the fact that February last year (leap year) had 29 days. Decreases in egg production from a year earlier were 11 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, 7 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central, and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. In the West, February egg production was 5 percent above last year.

The rate of egg production in February was 16.34 eggs per layer, compared with the February 1960 rate of 16.67 and the 1950-59 average of 15.10. The one less day in February this year was responsible for the reduction in the monthly rate of lay. On the basis of 28 days the February 1961 rate would have been about 2 percent above the February 1960 rate. Compared with last year, the number of eggs laid per layer in February was down 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West. Number of eggs per layer was up 1 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

Farmers had an average of 297,222,000 layers on hand during February--4 percent less than during February a year earlier and the lowest of record for the month. Decreases from last year were 7 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central, 6 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the North Atlantic region. In the West, layer numbers were up 6 percent, while in the South Atlantic region there was no change.

The number of layers on March 1, 1961 totaled 295,339,000--a decrease of 3 percent from a year earlier. Decreases from last year were 7 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central, 5 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the North Atlantic States. These more than offset increases of 7 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic regions.

The rate of lay on March 1, 1961 was 60.8 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 58.9 eggs a year earlier. All regions were above last year except for the North Atlantic which was down 3 percent. Increases were 8 percent in the South Central, about 6 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the Western region.

Contrary to the usual seasonal decline, egg prices received by producers rose during the month ended in mid-February to average 39.4 cents per dozen--2 percent above January and 36 percent above a year earlier. During the week ending March 1, the Nation's egg markets tended lower and were as much as 1-4½ cents lower than previous week. Offerings of large eggs were ample, while small and medium were in light supply but generally adequate for demand. At the end of February frozen egg supplies were irregular, being ample on egg white, about ample on whole but short and sparingly offered on yolks.

Producers received an average of 17.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-February, compared with 16.0 cents a month earlier and 16.9 cents in February 1960. Farm chickens averaged 12.7 cents, up 1.1 cents from February 1960. Commercial broilers averaged 17.6 cents, down 0.1 cent from a year earlier. Prices for commercial broilers were firm during most of February. Prices in the Southern producing areas during the week ending February 23 were mostly 18 cents, up 2 cents a pound from the first week in February. At mid-month, prices in the Delmarva area ranged from 19.50 to 19.75 cents per pound, up 1 cent from the beginning of February. Prices declined in this area during the third week in February. Prices declined in the Southern areas during the latter part of the month. At the close of the month prices were mostly 16 cents per pound live weight in Mississippi and Arkansas, while remaining mostly at 17 cents in Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina, although a weak undertone prevailed in these latter three States. In the Delmarva area prices tended steadily downward, with most sales averaging 17.3 cents to 17.5 cents. Offering of hens was generally adequate for the demand in Midwest and West Coast areas during February but was short of an active demand in Southern areas.

Turkey prices in mid-February averaged 23.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.4 cents a month earlier and 25.7 cents a year earlier. Processing was light in producing areas and centered on fryer-roaster sizes. A few young hens of the new crop were available on the West Coast at the close of the month.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS MARCH 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1						
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1950-59 (Av.)	55,251	63,833	92,567	33,383	51,742	36,220	332,996
1960	48,918	52,815	77,039	39,665	49,070	38,437	305,944
1961	46,827	49,119	71,741	40,079	46,463	41,110	295,339
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1950-59 (Av.)	56.3	56.2	58.1	54.7	52.3	58.2	56.2
1960	59.2	60.1	60.0	58.5	53.5	61.8	58.9
1961	57.6	61.1	63.9	60.5	57.6	62.7	60.8

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-February was $3.35 per 100 pounds compared with $3.34 a year earlier. Broiler growing mash in mid-February cost $4.60 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.70 in mid-February 1960. Cost of the turkey growing mash was $4.63 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.68 a year earlier. The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios were more favorable to producers than a year earlier, but the turkey-feed ratio was less favorable. The commercial broiler-feed ratio was the same as a year earlier.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States
February 1961 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Feb. average 1950-69	Feb. 1960	Jan. 1961	Feb. 1961	State	Feb. average 1950-59	Feb. 1960	Jan. 1961	Feb. 1961
N.Y.	686	787	848	790	Ga.	86	77	81	76
N.J.	89	96	98	93	Ky.	152	156	164	156
Pa.	450	516	538	498	Tenn.	145	137	138	130
Ohio	378	400	436	397	Ala.	85	70	71	65
Ind.	262	240	234	233	Miss.	97	85	88	84
Ill.	373	329	312	306	Ark.	77	60	61	59
Mich.	381	371	382	360	Okla.	126	112	108	107
Wis.	1,242	1,453	1,482	1,440	Texas	235	235	237	225
Minn.	774	972	960	934	Mont.	34	33	32	30
Iowa	446	467	473	463	Idaho	98	121	129	122
Mo.	261	272	267	267	Wyo.	14.8	13.9	13.8	13.0
N.Dak.	124	145	134	137	Colo.	66	68	70	66
S.Dak.	100	115	110	113	Utah	53	60	64	59
Nebr.	159	144	155	145	Wash.	123	143	144	140
Kans.	171	149	147	146	Oreg.	74	72	75	72
Md.	108	119	118	113	Calif.	500	616	651	594
Va.	132	143	160	148	Other States	496	599	665	599
W.Va.	51	48	47	44					
N.C.	117	116	122	118					
S.C.	42	40	44	39	U.S.	8,808	9,580	9,859	9,381

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/ Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Equivalent tons Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
ORANGES:						
Early, Midseason, & Navel Varieties 3/						
Calif.	14,583	13,500	9,500	561,400	520,000	366,000
Fla., all	46,430	49,000	50,500	2,089,300	2,206,000	2,273,000
Temple	1,991	3,900	3,500	89,600	176,000	158,000
Other	44,439	45,100	47,000	1,999,700	2,030,000	2,115,000
Texas	1,104	1,500	1,750	49,700	67,500	78,800
Ariz.	474	560	400	18,260	21,600	15,400
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
Total above Varieties	62,770	64,820	62,425	2,726,666	2,826,800	2,745,600
VALENCIA:						
Calif. 4/	23,517	17,300	17,000	905,400	666,000	654,000
Fla.	34,450	42,500	38,000	1,550,300	1,912,000	1,710,000
Texas	462	1,200	1,350	20,760	54,000	60,800
Ariz.	587	940	700	22,600	36,200	27,000
Total Valencia	59,016	61,940	57,050	2,499,060	2,668,200	2,451,800
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	38,100	30,800	26,500	1,466,800	1,186,000	1,020,000
Fla.	80,880	91,500	88,500	3,639,600	4,118,000	3,983,000
Texas	1,566	2,700	3,100	70,460	121,500	139,600
Ariz.	1,062	1,500	1,100	40,860	57,800	42,400
La.	178	260	275	8,006	11,700	12,400
U.S., All Oranges	121,786	126,760	119,475	5,225,726	5,495,000	5,197,400
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	34,470	30,500	31,000	1,378,800	1,220,000	1,240,000
Seedless	18,360	20,100	18,500	734,400	804,000	740,000
Other	16,110	10,400	12,500	644,400	416,000	500,000
Texas	3,090	5,200	6,200	123,600	208,000	248,000
Ariz.	2,603	3,220	2,500	84,520	105,000	81,200
Calif., All	2,462	2,700	2,600	82,370	89,700	86,800
Desert Valleys	902	1,400	1,100	29,330	45,500	35,800
Other Areas	1,560	1,300	1,500	53,040	44,200	51,000
U.S., All Grapefruit	42,625	41,620	42,300	1,669,290	1,622,700	1,656,000
LEMONS:						
Calif.	14,358	17,100	14,500	567,200	675,000	573,000
Ariz. 4/	—	1,130	600	—	44,600	23,700
U.S., All Lemons	14,358	18,230	15,100	567,200	719,600	596,700
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	320	300	12,880	12,800	12,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	5/301	550	500	5/13,475	24,800	22,500
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,540	2,800	5,000	204,250	126,000	225,000

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1959 crops were: Oranges--California, Navel and Miscellaneous 200,000 boxes (8,000 tons); California, Valencia, 150,000 boxes,(5,780 tons); Grapefruit--California, Desert Valleys, 29,000 boxes (942 tons); Tangerines--Florida, 100,000 boxes (4,500 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges--California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Tangerines, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit--California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 79 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Not estimated prior to 1958.

5/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
WINTER:						
Florida.....	13.3	10.0	9.7	153	110	120
California....	14.6	11.1	13.9	158	195	220
Total.....	27.9	21.1	23.6	155.8	154.7	178.9
EARLY SPRING:						
Fla.-Hastings..	19.0	22.8	21.0	157	125	Apr. 10
-Other....	4.6	4.6	4.0	110	130	Apr. 10
Texas.....	1.9	.9	1.0	55	60	Apr. 10
Total.....	25.5	28.3	26.0	138.8	123.7	Apr. 10

Seasonal group and State	Production		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:			
Florida.....	2,027	1,100	1,164
California....	2,300	2,164	3,058
Total.....	4,327	3,264	4,222
EARLY SPRING:			
Fla.-Hastings.	2,971	2,850	Apr. 10
-Other...	509	598	Apr. 10
Texas	77	54	Apr. 10
Total	3,557	3,502	Apr. 10

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during February 1960 1/	Number of layers on hand during February 1961	Eggs per 100 layers 1960 1/	Eggs per 100 layers 1961	Total eggs produced During February 1960 1/	Total eggs produced During February 1961	Total eggs produced 2 Mos. Jan. & Feb. 1960 1/	Total eggs produced 2 Mos. Jan. & Feb. 1961
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,550	3,804	1,766	1,669	63	63	134	139
N.H.	1,622	1,578	1,749	1,694	28	27	60	58
Vt.	772	690	1,810	1,700	14	12	29	26
Mass.	2,968	2,894	1,850	1,683	55	49	113	104
R.I.	358	346	1,757	1,638	6	6	13	12
Conn.	2,954	2,780	1,769	1,663	52	46	109	99
N.Y.	9,128	8,722	1,668	1,537	152	134	316	283
N.J.	11,070	10,140	1,531	1,408	169	143	348	290
Pa.	17,236	16,502	1,728	1,596	298	263	617	546
N.Atl.	49,658	47,456	1,686	1,566	837	743	1,739	1,557
Ohio	12,111	11,168	1,717	1,618	208	181	434	381
Ind.	12,100	11,396	1,781	1,683	216	192	446	402
Ill.	12,072	11,441	1,653	1,635	200	187	412	383
Mich.	7,255	6,468	1,673	1,672	121	108	255	224
Wis.	9,994	9,410	1,792	1,680	179	158	373	334
E.N.Cent.	53,532	49,883	1,726	1,656	924	826	1,920	1,724
Minn.	18,116	16,778	1,830	1,784	332	299	698	639
Iowa	23,854	21,798	1,792	1,792	427	391	890	810
Mo.	9,517	9,030	1,514	1,551	144	140	292	280
N.Dak.	2,520	2,382	1,409	1,512	36	36	74	73
S.Dak.	7,724	7,295	1,711	1,702	132	124	273	257
Nebr.	9,504	8,996	1,665	1,736	158	156	324	318
Kans.	6,946	6,212	1,578	1,646	110	102	227	207
W.N.Cent.	78,181	72,491	1,713	1,722	1,339	1,248	2,778	2,584
Del.	680	705	1,618	1,464	11	10	22	21
Md.	1,827	1,580	1,624	1,467	30	23	61	47
Va.	5,766	5,523	1,589	1,607	92	89	186	177
W.Va.	2,081	1,949	1,467	1,476	31	29	62	57
N.C.	10,133	10,118	1,638	1,610	166	163	338	328
S.C.	3,939	4,098	1,647	1,630	65	67	132	137
Ga.	10,844	10,940	1,670	1,624	181	178	367	365
Fla.	4,660	5,078	1,752	1,714	82	87	169	179
S.Atl.	39,930	39,991	1,648	1,615	658	646	1,337	1,311
Ky.	5,468	5,191	1,334	1,372	73	71	146	136
Tenn.	5,700	4,984	1,369	1,414	78	70	158	137
Ala.	6,658	6,468	1,560	1,588	104	103	211	212
Miss.	6,391	6,595	1,453	1,406	93	93	186	184
Ark.	4,838	4,796	1,479	1,512	72	73	142	142
La.	2,938	2,729	1,427	1,473	42	40	83	79
Okla.	3,710	3,054	1,473	1,537	55	47	107	91
Texas	13,740	12,584	1,520	1,518	209	191	417	379
S.Cent.	49,443	46,401	1,468	1,483	726	688	1,450	1,360
Mont.	1,124	1,053	1,586	1,641	18	17	36	35
Idaho	1,246	1,245	1,760	1,753	22	22	45	45
Wyo.	312	293	1,528	1,523	5	4	10	8
Colo.	1,524	1,322	1,485	1,501	23	20	46	41
N.Mex.	700	726	1,502	1,487	11	11	22	22
Ariz.	779	747	1,668	1,646	13	12	27	25
Utah	1,468	1,428	1,752	1,736	26	25	53	51
Nev.	80	77	1,456	1,462	1	1	2	2
Wash.	4,682	4,655	1,815	1,786	85	83	175	174
Oreg.	2,756	2,808	1,786	1,758	49	49	102	103
Calif.	23,854	26,646	1,752	1,730	418	461	846	951
West.	38,525	41,000	1,742	1,720	671	705	1,364	1,457
U.S.	309,269	297,222	1,667	1,634	5,155	4,856	10,588	9,993

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